

# THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Devoted to News, Politics, Intelligence, and the Improvement of the State and Country.

JOHN C. & EDWARD BAILEY, PRORS.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY 6, 1870.

VOLUME XVII—NO. 7.

G. F. TOWNES, EDITOR.  
J. C. BAILEY, ASSOCIATE

Subscription Two Dollars per annum.  
Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar per square of twelve lines (this sized type) or less for the first insertion, fifty cents each for the second and third insertions, and twenty-five cents for subsequent insertions. Yearly contracts will be made.  
All advertisements must have the number of insertions marked on them, or they will be inserted till ordered out, and charged for.  
Unless ordered otherwise, Advertisements will invariably be "displayed."  
Obituary notices, and all matters relating to the benefit of any one, are regarded as Advertisements.

## Selected Poetry.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Late Wm. Gilmore Simms.  
MOROUR.

He has gone from earth, to where seraphs  
Abide; his welcome to bowers of bliss!  
And the harp of the blest should joyously  
Ring  
As his flight from a world like this!  
Yes, he's gone to the home of the pure in  
heart,  
With spirits of light around him,  
Where the glow of that glory shall never  
depart,  
In which God's messenger found him.  
Then lament not for one who so happily  
came  
To beam round our path sweet delight,  
And ere earth could have sullied that manly  
frame,  
His soul sought its heavenly flight.  
And yet aged chronicler! thou canst not  
die!  
For a chaste halo surrounds thee;  
It is not your fate which demands a sigh,  
But that of the State that mourns thee.  
IPSDEN.

## Original Communications.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Thecla's Dream—No. 5—Concluded.

HACIENDA, SALUDA.

April, 1870.

My Dear \*\*\*\*\*—Thecla's  
chariot was carried by the current  
through the Caribbean Isles, and  
into the Caribbean Sea. She dromt  
a black bird was sitting on a branch  
overhanging the waters of Rio de  
Janeiro, singing—

"Commerce and trade in the works of crea-  
tion,  
Brings with it improvement and civiliza-  
tion.  
From out of the sea come ships and fish—  
Foreign luxuries and food for the dish.  
From over the land comes the railroad  
whistle,  
Gladdening the heart 'midst thorns and  
thistle."

A fish lifted his head out of the  
water and said: "What is the  
matter? What are you singing  
about? What do you want?"  
The black bird replied, singing—

"I am as free as a bird, singing none can  
beat;  
I am studying and longing for wheat, for  
wheat."

"I would like some bread my-  
self," said the fish. "The best  
wheat country in the world is in  
North America," said the black  
bird. The fish jumped up and  
flirted his tail out of the water  
and said, "Which field can we  
reach first?" The black bird shook  
his feathers and said, "It is a fair  
race, will you run for the prize?"  
"Yes, it is better to go and try  
than to remain idle," said the fish.  
"Well," said the black bird, "you  
go your way, and I will go mine;  
the result will be decided at St.  
Louis." The black bird spread  
his wings and flew over the land.  
The fish worked his fins and pushed  
out to sea. The black bird  
struck a bee-line through the gorge  
in the Organ Mountains for Matto  
Grosso. Winked his eye at the  
black folks building the railroad.  
Thence to the falls on the Madeira  
River. Winked his other eye at  
the Africans on the ship canal.  
Followed the railroad route from  
the City of Piteto to Cartagena.  
Flow across the Caribbean Sea—  
Laughed as he passed by Cuba.  
Crossed the Gulf of Mexico, and  
followed the Mississippi. Purchasing  
himself on the fence in Mis-  
souri, he sang:

"Mr. Fish, Mr. Fish, where are you now?  
'Midst fog and mist, the ocean to plow.  
Deep you are, and deeper you see—  
But a land far south, is the home for me."

The fish made steamship speed  
by sea. The black bird made rail-  
road speed from Rio de Janeiro to  
Cartagena, and steamship speed  
from Cartagena to the mouth of  
the Mississippi River, and arrived  
six days before the fish. The  
black bird spent the summer in the  
wheat fields of the West, and  
taking in his bill a branch of wheat,  
returned a messenger from the  
centre of one continent to the  
other. The fish finding what he  
wanted, remained happy and con-  
tented in the Mississippi River,  
determined never again to enter  
the race with a black bird.

After passing the Island of Ja-  
maica, the south side of Cuba, and  
winding round the promontory of  
Yucatan, Thecla came again into

the Gulf of Mexico. The current  
carried her chariot around as  
though going to Sinal, but it went  
on into the Bay of Campeche.—  
The sea was smooth and tempera-  
ture of the atmosphere delight-  
ful. The current here is not strong.  
The violent "norther" which blow  
over the dry plains of Texas down  
the coast of Mexico, lose their  
strength as they reach the shore of  
Yucatan. Thecla felt as though she  
had reached a harbor of safety. As  
her chariot moved along towards  
the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, she  
fell asleep and dremt her chariot  
was anchored amidst a fleet of  
shipping, the masts of which look-  
ed like the forest in the winter.  
She landed among a mass of peo-  
ple all deeply engaged at work.—  
Thousands of Chinamen were con-  
structing a ship canal from the  
Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mex-  
ico, and it was nearly completed.  
Ships from the western coast of  
South America and China were  
waiting on the Pacific shore to  
push through the canal—run across  
the Gulf and on up the Mississip-  
pi River. Ships from England  
wanted to cross into the Pacific  
and move along the western coast  
of North America. The engineer  
explained: "Will European ships  
use this canal on their way to and  
from China?" said Thecla. "No,"  
said the engineer. "A ship from  
London can reach Canton by the  
Suez Canal in the time it would  
take her to reach the Tehuantepec  
Canal. Europe, Africa and the  
most of Asia, will use the Suez  
Canal, while the Tehuantepec Can-  
al may be said to be almost ex-  
clusively an American institution.  
In the race, the European nations  
have the advantage. The producer  
and consumer is advantaged in  
proportion as the distance to mar-  
ket is shortened. A French mer-  
chant can send to China from  
Marseilles via the Suez Canal, and  
his ship in return may pass the  
Strait of Gibraltar on the way to  
Charleston with a load of tea be-  
fore an American ship can reach  
Canton by the same route."

"What advantage is there to the  
United States in having a ship can-  
al at Tehuantepec over one at the  
Isthmus of Darien?" asked  
Thecla. "There is much to be  
said on this subject. Men of mer-  
cantile foresight understand that  
time is everything in mercantile  
matters. The daily expenses of a  
ship at sea are enormous. Mer-  
chants order ships by the shortest  
route. A ship from Halifax, in  
Nova Scotia, may make the trip  
to Canton about as soon by the  
Suez Canal as she can by the Te-  
huantepec Canal. If the Halifax  
merchant had to send his ship to a  
canal—he would always use the  
Suez Canal, because time with mer-  
chants is money, and that to him  
would be the shortest route to  
China. A ship leaving the mouth  
of the Mississippi River with a  
cargo from St. Louis, for China,  
would have to run two thousand  
miles out of the way if she had to  
go by the Isthmus of Darien in-  
stead of the Tehuantepec route.—  
Such a draw back to the com-  
merce of Mississippi valley would  
impede its progress, and blast its  
very development. A ship from  
Valparaiso, in Chile, bound to St.  
Louis, in Missouri, finds no shorter  
route by the Isthmus of Darien,  
than by Tehuantepec. The oil  
fleets of the Pacific Ocean will  
find in time of peace a command-  
ing depot for the distribution of  
the ingredients of light, and a  
harbor of safety in the Gulf of  
Mexico during war. Foreign na-  
tions have naval stations among  
the West India Islands from which  
they could annoy the commerce  
of the United States passing  
through the Caribbean Sea to a  
canal at the Isthmus of Darien.—  
But a few iron clads at the mouth  
of the Gulf of Mexico would pro-  
tect the trade of the country cross-  
ing this inland sea to and from the  
Tehuantepec Canal in time of war.  
Looking into the future develop-  
ments of wealth and necessary  
safety for the commerce of the  
United States, there is no doubt  
that a careful investigation of this  
subject will prove vastly in favor  
of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for  
interoceanic communication," said  
the engineer. "What part of the  
United States will be most inti-  
mately connected, and most direct-  
ly advantaged by the Tehuantepec  
Canal?" asked Thecla. "The val-  
ley of the Mississippi," said the  
engineer. "What country are you  
from?" asked Thecla. "I am a Hol-  
lander, Hans is my name. I am em-  
ployed by the Chinese Republic  
to work on the Tehuantepec Can-  
al," said the engineer. "Mr.  
Hans, have any of your country-  
men settled in Mexico since the  
Chinese have had control of the  
country?" asked Thecla. "No. I  
do not think there are any Euro-

peans now living in Mexico—cer-  
tainly no land-owners. The Chi-  
nese are not friendly disposed to-  
wards Europeans in their own  
country. As poor laboring men  
are dependent upon the Europeans  
in the United States, they obeyed  
the law, and were contented only  
in so long a time as it required  
them to reach a higher order of  
intelligence and wealth. They  
then began to learn that although  
the door of equal rights was open  
to them, the fact that a majority  
of white men (so to speak) had  
control of the country, and that  
they—the copper colored Chi-  
nese—could never reach a satis-  
factory system of Republican Gov-  
ernment for themselves without  
independence. The exodus com-  
menced when their children could  
teach the English language. They  
formed a nation of their own with  
the seat of Government in the  
halls of Montezuma. They popu-  
late the land from the Rio  
Grande to the Isthmus of Panama,  
and from the Pacific Ocean to the  
Gulf of Mexico. They encourage  
emigration from China," said Mr.  
Hans. "Would you advise Euro-  
peans to settle among them if  
their Government opened the coun-  
try to such emigration?" asked  
Thecla. "No more than I ad-  
vise the African to settle in Great  
Britain," said Mr. Hans. "The  
English are superior to the Afri-  
cans, while the Chinese are not  
equal to the Europeans," said  
Thecla. "It is a bad rule that  
don't work both ways. In the  
first case, ignorance would be sub-  
ordinate to intelligence. In the  
second case, the minority would  
be subordinate to the majority.—  
Both cases are only tolerated for  
all time with chances of safety  
where a nation is formed partly of  
our race—either of Chinese, Eu-  
ropeans or Africans," said Mr.  
Hans. "Look how the United  
States advanced by introducing the  
African and Chinese among the  
Europeans," said Thecla. "That  
is another question, so far as dig-  
ging canals, building railroads,  
clearing up a new country and de-  
veloping the agricultural resources  
of wild lands is concerned. It is  
labor which is looked for. But  
when that has in a measure been  
accomplished, the question of in-  
ternal safety appears in full view.  
It is the duty of a Government to  
look well into the future for the  
welfare of all, and to assist in opening  
the doors of Progress. It is  
best for the world generally, that  
the African Republicans have a  
nation of their own in the valley  
of the Amazon. That the Chinese  
have a Republic in Mexico, and  
that the Europeans have a Repub-  
lic in the United States. Each  
have a climate suited to their na-  
ture. Eternal ice cannot stand on  
the Equator, nor will the fig tree  
grow in Arctic regions," said Mr.  
Hans. "Are there any political  
questions unsettled among these  
people?" asked Thecla. "Yes.—  
The question of capital punish-  
ment has entered deeply into the  
Presidential campaign. There are  
a large number of people opposed  
to the death penalty for any crime,  
while nearly all the newly natural-  
ized citizens believe in cutting the  
very vitals out of the people. There  
is a very plain way of expressing  
it in High Dutch. The Japanese  
call it Hara-Kari," said Mr. Hans.  
Thecla awakened, her chariot  
was becalmed in the centre of the  
Gulf of Mexico.

Very truly yours,  
LARDNER GIBBON.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
Holmsburg, Philadelphia, Penn.

## What the Farmer Must Know.

The farmer, like the business  
man, must know what he is doing;  
he must have some pretty decided  
ideas of what he is to accomplish  
—in fact he must calculate it be-  
fore hand.

He must know his soil—that of  
each lot; not only the top, but of  
the subsoil.

He must also know what grain  
and grasses are adapted to each.

He must know when is the best  
time to work them, whether they  
need summer fallowing.

He must know the condition in  
which ground must be when plow-  
ed, so that it be not too wet or too  
dry.

He must know that some grains  
require earlier sowing than others,  
and what those grains are.

He must know how to put them  
in.

He must know that it pays to  
have machinery to aid him, as well  
as muscle.

He must know about stock and  
manures, and the cultivation of  
trees and small fruits, and many  
other things; in a word, he must  
know what experienced, observ-  
ing farmers know, to be sure of  
success. Then he will not guess—  
will not run such risks.

From the Wheeling Register.

## A Romantic Story.

We have heard the particulars  
of a story which, to our think-  
ing, is rather romantic, and  
proves the truth of two adages  
as old as the hills, one of which is  
that "the course of true love nev-  
er did run smooth," and the other  
assures us that if we "marry in  
haste we may repent at leisure."

Something near four years since  
a young couple in this city imag-  
ined themselves desperately in  
love with each other, and sought  
to have their love fruitfully in ma-  
trimony. The relatives and friends  
of the would-be bride warned her  
against the match, and advised her  
to wait, for there is always plenty  
of time for waiting in such mat-  
ters. But here was a love that  
would not be advised, and so, un-  
known to all but four persons be-  
sides themselves, they sped away  
to Pennsylvania, that Gretna Green  
of runaway couples, and were  
there united by a clergyman.—  
They returned to this city on the  
same evening and parted about 10  
o'clock, each resolved to "keep it  
unknown," as Shakespeare says,  
until a favorable season to reveal  
the marriage should arrive. Sil-  
ence was imposed on the four  
friends, and well did they hide the  
secret for nearly four years. Not  
a soul else has dreamed that the  
young lady was a married woman.  
The strangest part of the story is,  
that the husband, who never saw  
his wife save one of her friends  
by, left the city the next day  
and has never been seen by her  
—in, as we are informed, nor has  
he aided in her maintenance in any  
way since he called her wife.

The young lady is very attrac-  
tive, and has not lacked for suitors  
in the years of her desertion, but  
she has refused all candidates and  
claimants for her hand, greatly to  
the astonishment of her friends,  
who knew that some of the match-  
es offered were most eligible, and  
could not account for her prefer-  
ence for a life of single blessedness.

At length, satisfied that her hus-  
band was her husband only in  
name, she revealed to her aston-  
ished relatives and friends the fact  
of her marriage and all the attend-  
ant circumstances. Measures were  
set on foot at once for a divorce,  
and on yesterday the hasty ties  
were sundered by the court, and  
she is again free—free to choose a  
more fitting mate, and to secure  
yet a world of happiness.

## Improvement of Grain by Natural Selection.

At the Exeter meeting of the  
British Association, Mr. Hallett,  
Brighton, read a paper giving an  
account of his experiments upon  
the improvement of grain by ap-  
plying the principles of "natural  
selection." By this method he  
succeeded in obtaining a grain of  
wheat, which, when sown, pro-  
duced a whole multitude of stalks,  
each of which bore magnificent  
seeds, and the produce is thus in-  
creased more than a hundred fold.  
Mr. Hallett lays down the fol-  
lowing principles as the result of  
his observations:

1. Every fully-developed plant,  
whether of wheat, oats or barley,  
has an ear superior in productive  
power to any of the rest on that  
plant.

2. Every such plant contains one  
grain which proves more produc-  
tive than any other.

3. The best grain in any plant  
is found in its best ear.

4. The superior vigor of this  
grain is transmissible in different  
degrees to its progeny.

5. By repeated careful selection  
the superiority is accumulated.

6. The improvement, after a  
long series of years, reaches a limit.

7. By still continuing to select,  
the improvement is maintained,  
and practically a fixed type is the  
result.—*Rural Carolinian.*

A young lady met in company  
a young gentleman who evidently  
had an excellent opinion of him-  
self. During conversation he in-  
troduced the subject of matrimo-  
ny, and expatiated at length upon  
the kind of wife he expected to  
marry; that is, if ever he should  
take the decisive step. The hon-  
ored lady must be wealthy, beau-  
tiful, accomplished, amiable, &c.,  
&c. His listener quietly waited  
until he ended, and then complet-  
ely confounded him by asking in  
the coolest possible manner: "And  
pray, sir, what have you to offer  
in return for all this?" The young  
man stammered, reddened a little,  
and walked away.

There is a literary man out  
West who calls himself Junius  
Henrich Broughne. A few  
years ago he was known as plain  
John Henry Brown.

## An Avalanche of Death.

Brevet-Colonel Merriam, Major  
of the Twenty-fourth Infantry,  
who is now in Austin, after four  
years of military service on the  
frontiers of Kansas, New Mexico  
and West Texas, had received  
leave of absence, and was jour-  
neying with his wife and child  
from El Paso to the Texan coast.  
They had reached the head of the  
Concho River, and camped for the  
night on Sunday, the 24th of  
April. The stream at this point  
is so small that a man can step  
across it anywhere. The banks  
were twenty feet above the bed of  
the water. Fatigued with the  
long journey of sixty-eight miles  
in the previous twenty-four hours,  
without water, the party were  
pleasantly resting, when, early in  
the evening, Colonel Merriam was  
roused by the signs of an ap-  
proaching storm. The tent was  
fastened and made secure as pos-  
sible, and about 9 o'clock a hail-  
storm burst upon them, accompa-  
nied by some rain and a strong  
wind. The fall of hail was unpre-  
cedented, lasting until nearly 11,  
the stones being of the size of  
hens' eggs, and striking the tent  
and prairie with a noise like near  
and incessant musketry.

The Colonel, who was not igno-  
rant of the sudden and extreme  
overflows to which the mountain  
streams of Texas are liable, went  
out into the darkness as soon as  
the storm had ceased, to note what  
effect had been produced on this  
rivulet. To his amazement, he  
found in the formerly almost dry  
bed of the creek a resistless tor-  
rent, loaded and filled with hail,  
rolling nearly bank full, white as  
milk, and silent as a river of oil.

He at once saw the danger, and  
ran back to the tent shouting to  
the escort and servants to turn  
out. He placed Mrs. Merriam,  
the child and nurse in the car-  
riage, and with the aid of three  
men, started to run with it to the  
higher ground, a distance of not  
more than sixty yards. Scarcely  
a minute had elapsed from the time  
the alarm had been given, but al-  
ready the water had surged over  
the bank in waves of such volume  
and force as to sweep the party  
from their feet before they had  
traversed thirty yards. Merriam  
then abandoned the hope of saving  
his family in the carriage, and  
tried to enter it in order to swim  
out with them, but he was swept  
down the ice-cold torrent like a  
bubble. Being an expert swim-  
mer, he succeeded in reaching the  
bank about 200 yards below, and  
ran back to renew the effort,  
when he received the terrible tid-  
ings, that the moment after he was  
swept down, the carriage, with all  
its precious freight had turned  
over and gone rolling down the  
flood, his wife saying, as she dis-  
appeared, "My darling husband,  
good-bye." The little rill of a few  
hours before, which a child might  
step across, had become a raging  
river, covered with masses of drift-  
wood a mile in width, and from  
thirty to forty feet deep.

Before day, the strange and  
momentary flood had passed by,  
and the small stream shrank to its  
usual size, and ran in its wonted  
bed. The sad search began. The  
drowned soldiers and servants,  
four in number, were found, and  
the body of the wife taken from  
the water about three-fourths of  
a mile below, and prepared for a  
journey of fifty-three miles to the  
post of Concho for temporary bur-  
ial. Not till three days after  
was the body of the child found,  
four miles down the stream, and  
a long distance from its bed. The  
beaver ponds, from which the  
Concho takes its rise, were so filled  
with the icy hail, that the catfish  
were killed by the congelation,  
and were swept in wagon loads,  
together with myriads of smaller  
animals of the plain, such as rab-  
bits and snakes, all over the coun-  
try by the sudden and rushing  
flood. Three days after the storm,  
when the party left the Concho,  
the hail still lay in drifts and win-  
rows to the depth of more than  
six feet.—*Austin (Texas) Journal.*

FEEDING HORSES.—Do you con-  
sider it good policy to feed horses  
only twice a day when at work?

D. W. B.

We do not, as they are more  
liable to founder and colic. We  
were lately consulted about some  
horses, among whom had occur-  
red a strange and unaccountable  
mortality. On inquiry, we found  
that the custom of the establish-  
ment was to keep their horses at  
work for ten hours together with-  
out food, and to feed them in  
abundance on their return home.  
The source of the evil at once be-  
came evident. We ordered, for  
the time to come, that the horses  
be fed once in the course of the  
time they were put out, by means  
of nose bags; and the fresh prac-  
tice immediately put to flight a  
disease which had caused the death  
of several of them. In cases of  
this kind, the stomach and intes-  
tines frequently become distended  
with gas.

[*American Stock Journal.*]

"PATRICK, will you take your  
steak rare or well done?" "Well  
done, if ye please, for it was rare  
enough I got it in the ould coun-  
try."

BURLINGTON, Iowa, has a female  
citizen who has so far advanced  
toward the equality of rights be-  
tween the sexes, that she goes to the  
barber's to be shaved.

A YOUNG dandy, about starting  
on a sea voyage, went to purchase  
his life preserver. "Oh, you will  
not want it," suggested the clerk,  
"bags of wind won't sink."

A SAILOR attempting to kiss a  
pretty girl got a violent box on  
the ear. "There," he exclaimed,  
"just my luck; always wrecked  
on the coral reefs."

BLESSED are they that do not ad-  
vertise; for they shall be rarely  
troubled with customers.

## Absorbents.

An empty barn-yard at this  
season is the sign of a slack farm-  
er. He has cleaned out his styes,  
yards, and the barn cellar, and the  
planting is all finished. Weeks or  
months go by, perhaps, before he  
thinks of laying the foundation for  
the next crop of manure. The  
cows are yarded at night, but  
there is nothing to absorb either  
liquid or solid manure. It is ex-  
posed to the hot sun, the rains,  
and the winds, and much of its  
value is lost. The summer is the  
best time to make manure, if the  
materials are seasonably furnished.  
The process of fermentation goes  
on much more rapidly, and the  
valuable gases are diffused through-  
out the whole mass of absorbents.—  
While the yards are bare, no farm  
work will pay so well as gathering  
absorbents, at least enough to cover  
the whole surface an inch or two  
in depth. It is not necessary to  
fill the yards all at once. A few  
loads added every week will pre-  
vent loss. All waste vegetable  
matter makes a good absorbent,  
and swells the compost heap.—  
Peat and muck thrown out during  
the past season and weathered, are  
excellent; but that freshly dug  
soon cures in the yard and should  
not be overlooked, if the others  
fail. If these are not available,  
use surface soil. The value of dry  
earth as an absorbent has not be-  
gun to be appreciated. Turf makes  
a good absorbent, and by its de-  
cay adds value to the manure. It  
is much better for a farmer to peel  
a few rods of his best meadow,  
than to have his manure waisting  
all summer for want of absorbents.

FEED THE FRUIT TREES.—It must  
be apparent to every reflecting  
person, that the material round  
about a fruit tree, which renders  
important aid in the production of  
fine fruit of any kind, must neces-  
sarily be more or less exhausted  
after a vine, bush or tree has pro-  
duced abundant crops for several  
successive seasons. For example:  
A large pear tree or apple tree  
will frequently yield from ten to  
sixteen bushels of fruit annually.  
Many trees have produced more  
than twice these quantities at one  
crop.

After a few seasons, the materi-  
al that the roots must be supplied  
with, in order to develop fruit,  
will be more or less exhausted.—  
For this reason fruit begins to fail;  
and the failure is often attributed  
to an east wind, or some mysteri-  
ous atmospheric influence, when in  
reality the sole cause is starvation,  
arising from an impoverished soil.

The remedy is to feed the roots  
of all kinds of fruit trees with  
lime, wood ashes, gypsum, clip  
dirt, bones, fishes, and anything  
that will renovate an impoverished  
soil. It is evident that fruit trees  
cannot produce fine fruit out of  
nothing, or out of such material as  
may be desirable for some other  
purpose.—*Leath and Home.*

THE FLOWER GARDEN.  
Roses may now be budded and  
layered.

Chrysanthemums, and many  
other plants, may also now be  
propagated by layers.

Evergreen Hedges should be  
trimmed, and box edgings clipped.  
Save seeds, and put away in  
paper bags, carefully labelled with  
name and date.

[*Rural Carolinian.*]

Why is the young lawyer like  
the national currency? Because  
he is legal tender and somewhat  
green.

A NEGRO orator, in South Car-  
olina, says, "We'll neber desert  
de old flag, boys, neber. We hab  
libbed under it for eighteen hun-  
dred and sixty-nine years, and  
we'll die for it now."

A BOSTON firm advertises to curo  
dyspepsia, for \$2, and when they  
receive the money, send the vic-  
tim a picture of a wood-saw and  
saw buck. That is ahead of nut-  
megs made of time.

An old stage driver says, "the  
hardest kind of traveling is to sit  
in a bar-room, and hear them tell  
how hard it is outside—when you  
get on the road, you go along easy  
enough." Good philosophy, that.

A SCHOOLMASTER asked a class of  
boys the meaning of the word  
"appetite." After a short pause,  
one boy said, "I know, sir; when  
I'm eatin', I'm happy, and when  
I'm done, I'm tight."

"MADAME, can you give me a  
glass of grog?" said a traveler in  
Arkansas, as he entered a cabin  
on the roadside.

"I ain't got a drop, stranger."  
"But a gentleman told me just  
now that you had received a bar-  
rel."

## Work For The Month—Agricul- tural Operations.

Cotton must now be encouraged  
by constant and careful, but shal-  
low culture, to promote the pro-  
duction of forms and bolls. Use  
light sweeps and follow by the  
hoe.

Corn, if not already laid by,  
must be kept clean till the blades  
meet across the rows. Cow peas  
may be sown broadcast at the last  
working, where not already plant-  
ed, covering with a cultivator or  
harrow.

Cow peas may be sown broad-  
cast, as a separate crop, for hay.  
From a bushel to a bushel and a  
half per acre will be a sufficient  
seeding.

Corn Fodder may be pulled,  
but we doubt the propriety of the  
process and no not believe it pays.  
Sowing corn in drills for fodder,  
making hay and cutting up your  
corn, instead of pulling the ears,  
and using the stalk and leaf for  
feed, are better plans.

Sweet Potato draws and cut-  
tings of vines may still be put  
out, but do not delay this work,  
as it will soon be too late for a  
crop.

Hay is a most important and too  
much neglected crop. Make all  
you can, and prepare to make  
more next year, by getting some  
suitable land into grass.

Draining and Ditching may be  
done to advantage now if you  
have any time and has that can  
be devoted to it, without neglecting  
the crops.

Turnips should be largely plan-  
ted. Prepare the land thorough-  
ly and manure heavily, and you  
may make your first sowing about  
the last of this month; and, if it  
fail, you can try again in ten days,  
and so on, till a stand is obtained;  
but August and September are  
generally better months for sowing  
the main crop.

CLEAR OFF and turn under weeds,  
dig up deeply, manure as required  
and prepare for fall crops.

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broc-  
coli may be transplanted, if you  
have plants in your seedbed, choos-  
ing the evening or rainy day for  
the operation, shading the plants  
for a few days; but next month's  
plantings will be likely to do  
better.

Of Beets, Carrots, Parsnips,  
etc., it is now very difficult to get  
a stand, but if you can protect the  
young plants against the hot sun  
and beating rains you may yet  
get a fine crop early in the fall.

Snap Beans may still be planted  
for a succession.

English Peas may be tried,  
mulching heavily between the  
rows.

Water Melons, Squashes and  
Cucumbers for a late crop may be  
planted, and if they survive they  
will give you a good late crop.

Tomatoes may still be planted,  
using cuttings if you have no  
young plants.